GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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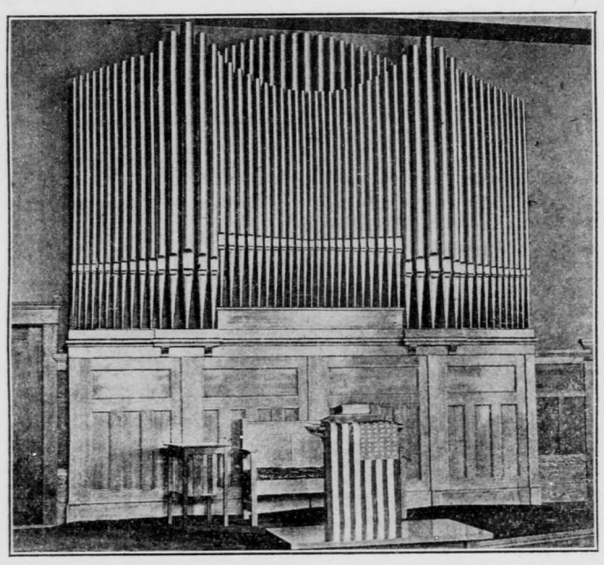
The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918 6

PRESBYTERIANS BURN MORTGAGE

CHOIR AND ORGANIST PROVIDE BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL PROGRAM WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY IMPRESSIVE SERVICE DEDICATING THE ORGAN

Capacity houses enjoyed the services at the Glendale Presbyterian church yesterday, although they did not find it necessary to put out the S. R. O. sign. The morning Jubilee Celebration was of special significance and interest centered in the musical program already published and in the organ to be dedicated. The Hymn Without Words (Gratitude), by organist Mrs .des Plantes, was greatly enjoyed and was of course an exceedingly appropriate expression of the sentiment of the Church on this great occasion. Following the hymn



mentioned and singing of "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains" by Mrs. Nelson, came the pastor's sermon, the fifth in the Bethany series, from the text "Jesus Wept," than which he declared there was nothing more strong or beautiful in all Scripture. He referred to the three occasions on which Jesus wept, in the Garden of Gethsemane over a lost world, on the Mount of Olives over Jerusalem and last over the grief of Martha and Mary. These tears of Jesus marked his human side and made him brother to mankind. The ministry of tears he enumerated as "Tears of faith, Tears of devotion, Tears of service, Tears of warning and Tears of sympathy.". The word "sympathy," he declared, means "fellow suffering." Take suffering from sympathy and there is nothing left. Jesus Christ was made perfect through suffering. Jesus was found by Mary because she went to look for Him. We shall find Him if we seek Him. The world is dying for sympathy The real kind is the kind that is backed by a suffering soul. The heart of the whole story is the love of Jesus for humanity.

Following the sermon, a short statement of the finances of the church was made, setting for the fact that besides the mortgage there was a shortage of $500 in the money needed for recent expenses. To meet that, subscriptions were asked for and in about five minutes $700 was raised, which not only put the church out of debt but gave it a balance in the bank.

Then came the first of the important ceremonies of the day, the burning of the mortgage, which was brief but impressive. In that connection Mr. Edmonds gave a review of the building of the church and the original indebtedness of $7000 which was gradually reduced to the $2500 represented by the mortgage. Then it became necessary to spend a considerable sum for the installation of the organ and some changes will be necessary in the choir loft to make it fit present conditions. This will all be covered, he stated, by the $700 subscribed and leave the church free from all debt.

After this explanation the beautiful dedication of the organ took place as follows:

The dedication service included a beautiful litany led by the pastor with the response each time from the people, "We dedicate this organ." The dedication of the instrument as expressed by the litany was: "for the better understanding of the words and for a higher and truer appreciation of the music and hymns of the church; for the assisting of the Gospel of Christ in winning and singing its way into the souls of the lost; for such music as will lift weary, sinsick souls toward God and Heaven; for the sweet ministry of music in soothing wounded spirits, comforting the sorrowing, and binding up the broken hearted; as a true memorial to the memory of Augusta Ambrosini, made possible through the generous gift of her husband, Anthony Ambrosini; for the glory of God."

A letter from Mr. Ambrosini was read in which he expressed the hope that this organ would always be known as a memorial of his beloved wife, and that it would be of great help to the Church in its work. An aluminum tablet has been placed upon the organ which bears the name Augusta Ambrosini and the date of her death, March 20th, 1917, also the name of the donor, Anthony Ambrosini.

The prayer of dedication was made by Rev. Theodore Hopping, and the service closed with the dedication anthem and benediction.

As already mentioned, Handel's famous Hallelujah Chorus rendered, by the choir of twenty-four voices, delighted the audience, as did the "Sanctus" from Gounod. The "Hymn Without Words" was composed especially for the occasion by Director des Plantes.

PAST MATRONS ENTERTAINED

Mrs. Harry V. Brown of 111 South Central avenue entertained Saturday at a one o'clock luncheon, past matrons of Los Angeles Chapters of the Eastern Star during the year 1913, at which time Mrs Brown was herself a matron. Ever since that year the ladies have maintained a club which meets occasionally to renew acquaintance. War has brought them into closer association than ever as five of the members are wearing service pins for relatives in the army. Covers were laid for twelve and asters were used in decoration, the guest list including Mrs. C. H. Hunter, sister of Mrs. Brown. The afternoon was spent in informal sociability and knitting for the Red Cross.

DEATH OF SARAH A. FULLER

Mrs. Sarah A. Fuller, aged seventy-five, passed away at the home of her only daughter, Mrs. Gertrude A. West, 447 Belmont street, Saturday, September 7, 1918. The funeral was held at the Little Church of the Flowers, Forest Lawn Cemetery, Monday morning at 10:30, in charge of Scovern-Letton-Frey Co.

Mrs. Fuller had resided in Glendale about two months, coming here from El Paso, Texas. Mrs. West will return immediately to El Paso.

HONORING MISS CARMICHAEL

Following the regular rehearsal Friday night, the Presbyterian choir adjourned to the Sunday School room of the church where a social hour was enjoyed which took the nature of a surprise for Miss Marian Carmichael, who for the past two years has faithfully served the church at the piano. Ice cream and wafers were served by way of refreshments, and in token of remembrance and appreciation the choir presented her with a cut glass basket filled with pink roses and heliotrope and tied with white tulle. Informal expressions of regret at losing the Carmichaels, who in the near future are to move from Glendale, were voiced by many present, and the best wishes of their many friends in and out of the church are certain to follow them.

WE DO OUR SHARE

The Evening News is trying hard to do its share in promoting all war measures. It costs money for the composition work and the space, and notwithstanding that we cheerfully contribute our bit to the good cause. Persons who feel that the paper is not doing its duty will be allowed space at regular rates and in this way assist in giving publicity to a worthy cause.

SIXTY-SEVEN KILLED IN ACTION

EIGHT HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE NAMES ON CASUALTY LIST REPORTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The Casualty list for Sunday and Monday contains the names of 67 killed in action; 161 missing in action; 184 wounded severely; 7 died of wounds; 390 wounded, degree undetermined; 25 died of wounds; 1 wounded slightly. Californians named in the list are:

Killed in action—Benjamin F. Owens, San Francisco, and Bollos Stathakis, Nina.

Died of wounds—Wm. T. McGraw, 578 Estralla Ave., Los Angeles and Corporal Victor H. Handley, Berkeley. z

Wounded severely—Edward Fitzgerald, Oakland, Noureddin E. Steel, Oakland, and Manvil H. Ayers, San Juan Bautista.

Wounded, degree undetermined, Corporals Geo. F. Barrett, Santa Rosa, Reginald A. Butler, 322 Verdome St., Los Angeles, Frank N. Martinez, Fresno, Chas. A. Eichler, San Francisco, Geo. C. Wrench, Oakland, James Defillippo, San Francisco. Privates Charles Armistead, Madera, Victor V. Castagnetto, San Francisco, Edward Coon, 614 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles, John O. Jonssen, Emeryville, Inyo Pellascio, Vally Ford, Frank M. S. Cabblier, Pinole, Leroy Cooley, 3212 Royal, Los Angeles, Richard M. Cutter, Mountain View.

Missing in action—Alfred H. Sanderson, Sanger.

LA FERE STILL BURNING

FRENCH FORCES HAVE APPROACHED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF ST. QUENTIN. ALLIES TAKE VILLEVIQUE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, September 9.—The French have reached the gate of La Fere and have approached to within four miles of St. Quentin. La Fere is still burning.

St. Gobain in the center of St. Gobain Wood has been rendered nearly untenable to the Germans.

Further west the Allies, advancing on St. Quentin, took Villevique and St. Emil.

The British are attacking at Hesbecourt on the Hindenburg line. They have occupied Vermand, six miles north of St. Quentin, and Vendelles, north of Vermand .

Other British forces have reached the northwest edge of Epehy on the Hindenburg line.

The war office has announced that north of the Somme the French have occupied Lamotte Farm and have repulsed heavy German counter attacks between the Oise and the Aisne rivers.

SAMMIES BOMBARD GERMAN STRONGHOLDS

HAVE OPENED ATTACK ON POWERFULLY DEFENDED HEIGHTS AND DESTROYED FIVE GERMAN BRIDGES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

THE AMERICAN FRONT, September 9.—The American Artillery today opened a heavy bombardment of La Petit Menlayne, the powerfully defended heights where the German line leaves the Aisne.

Americans are bombarding the German bridges across the Aisne and have already destroyed five of them.

MAY INVESTIGATE GASOLINE SUPPLY

SENATE PASSES RESOLUTION DIRECTING FUEL ADMINISTRATION TO GIVE FULL DATA IN REGARD TO GASOLINE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The Senate today passed a resolution directing the Fuel Administration to give the Senate complete data on gasoline production and consumption. It is generally believed that this action foreshadows an investigation into the necessity for the recent order forbidding the use of automobiles for pleasure on Sundays in the eastern states.

FATHER SHOOTS DAUGHTER DURING QUARREL

WEALTHY GERMAN ARCHITECT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE INSANE BY THE WAR

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

LOS ANGELES, September 9.—Enraged because his daughter Clara, aged 21, interfered in a quarrel between himself and his wife over the use of a reading lamp, C. A. Beahm shot his daughter at an early hour this morning, fracturing her skull and causing her death a few hours later. He then hanged himself, leaving a note saying he was sorry. Beahm was a wealthy German architect and it is believed that his mind had become unbalanced by the war.

PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO ESTABLISH DRY ZONES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The Senate today unanimously adopted a resolution empowering the President to establish a dry zone around mines, shipyards and munition plants.

4,000 MILES BY AUTO

MESSRS. AND MESDAMES R. A. PETERSON AND G. J. FANNING VISIT EIGHT STATES

A journey of 4050 miles and a fairly leisurely survey of eight states in six weeks is the record made by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fanning of Glendale, who have just returned from such a tour in a Studebaker car. So far from exhibiting any signs of wear and tear, they show the health and vigor that life in the open promotes. Their car was of course equipped for camping, and only four nights, when rain drove them to seek shelter, did they sleep under a roof. They patronized the dining rooms of many hotels and restaurants en route, however, and can give pointers to others who may wish to cover their itinerary.

As stated above, their travels took them to eight states California, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Utah. Their first objective was Sacramento, and their second, Portland. Traveling leisurely and spending about three days in a city, they were able to take in all the points of scenic interest. Their most vivid experience in connection with Portland was their forty-mile ride along the beautiful Columbia river on a highway cut right out of the rocks which wall in the stream. Their guiding star then led them to Crater Lake, Oregon, now a National Park, a wonderful body of water with no apparent outlet and a depth, according to government soundings, of 2000 feet. It is like a deep cup, the surface of the lake being 1200 feet below the level of the hotel, and 2000 feet below the highest point on the rim. Circling the rim is a fine road, built by the government. The depth and variety of color in the water they say are indescribibaly beautiful. From this lovely spot they went to Tacoma, where they shunned the ordinary hotels and drove to the inn at the base of the mountain officially known as Mount Rainier, though Tacoma people still insist upon calling it Mount Tacoma, to the great disgust of Seattle.

One of the charms of Mount Rainier indelibly stamped upon their memory is its flowers, for it was like a big bouquet. They drove through stretches of beautiful woodland where fallen logs partly rotted away were covered with moss and served as garden or flower boxes for a lovely tangle of ferns, vines and flowers that would make the reputation of any landscape gardener who could duplicate them. Their camp, "Paradise Valley,, justified its name, and the flowers there were as wonderful as they were along the wooded roads they had followed. At still another camp in the shadow of this mountain they were within a few minutes' walk of an observation point where they could get a view of the glaciers.

Reluctantly saying good-bye to Rainier, they followed a circuit which took them to Butte, Montana, Missoula, Walla Walla, Spokane, and to the Yellowstone. Here, as elsewhere, they camped. Indeed, there was nothing else to do as the government has closed all the hotels. This retrenchment is not keeping tourists out of the park, however, and the custodians say never before have there been so many camping autoists. It has also had another effect. The tame bears who used to feed on the hotel garbage and the bounty of the hotel guests, miss their entertainment and have become sneak thieves who tag the tourists persistently. They are harmless but became such a numerous nuisance that a number of them were killed by official order about the time the Petersons arrived. They had been warned to beware of these "road agents" and thought they had taken sufficient precautions when they suspended all their stores from a line strung between two trees, but Mister Bruin was able to climb and get one bag containing a loaf of bread. As he had been involuntarily Hooverizing, it seemed to taste pretty good to him, at all events he made off before it could be taken from him. One tourist whom they met complained that the upholstery of his car had been torn to pieces by a bear which got at it in his absence and made as systematic a search as a customs official in his hunt for food. They saw plenty of deer and elk in this wild animal sanctuary and also a herd of buffalo. Fishing was very good in the Yellowstone and everywhere they went. Their highest camping point in the Yellowstone was Tower Falls, where they found 23 people in camp. "Just as wonderful as the descriptions," is their report of the park, and especially were they impressed by the geysers and pools of hot and cold water side by side.

From the Yellowstone they traveled to the upper part of Utah, pass-

(Continued on Page 3)

REGISTRATION PLACES

IN SESSION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918, FROM 7 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Precinct locations for the September 12th Registration of men under the new draft bill have been announced by Chairman Lanterman of the local Exemption Board as follows:

Verdugo Precinct 1—1305 North Central, Casa Verdugo.

Verdugo Prectinct 2—1216 Sycamore avenue, Glendale.

Sycamore Precinct, 1001 Sierra avenue, Glendale.

Burbank Precinct—Residence of C. M. Starkey.

Burbank City Precincts 1 and 2—City Hall, Burbank.

Burbank Precincts 3 and 4—Lewis Drug Store.

Eagle Rock Precincts 1 and 2—Public Library Buidling.

Eagle Rock Precincts 3, 4 and 5—Eagle Rock Central School.

Glendale Precincts 1, 2 and 10—239 North Central avenue.

Glendale Precincts 4, 5 and 7—Packer & White Garage, Brand and Colorado.

Glendale Precincts 6, 13 and 14—817 South Brand boulevard.

Glendale Precincts 15 and 22—725 South Adams street.

Glendale Precincts 3, 8 and 9—Vacant store, Brand and California street.

Glendale Precincts 11, 12 and 21—Vacant store, Glendale avenue and Third. .

Glendale Precincts 16, 17 and 18—504 North Brand.

Glendale Precincts 19 and 20—Old Tropico City Hall, Brand and Los Feliz.

La Crescenta Precinct—Jackson's Ice Cream Parlor.

La Canada Precinct—Flintridge Garage.

MILITARY WEDDING

One of the features of the Harvest Festival, to be held September 20th and 21st, will be a military wedding on the evening of the 21st at 8:30 p. m. in charge of the Service Corps Girls. The several chairmen were appointed last Tuesday evening at the regular meeting and have already chosen the members of their respective committees. The girls are sparing neither time nor effort to make this one of the most successful events of the Festival.

MRS. YARICK'S MOTHER DIES

Mrs. Mary E. Heffer passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Yarick, 1447 West Third street, Saturday morning, September 7, 1918, aged 72. Deceased leaves to mourn her, one daughter, Mrs. May B. Yarick, and three brandchildren, Marjorie, Wayne and Burnell Yarick. Mrs. Heffer came to Glendale from the Imperial Valley suffering from a paralysis from which she never rallied. The remains were shipped to Sacramento on Saturday evening accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Yarick. Interment will be made there. The Jewel City Undertaking Company were in charge.

PERMIT IS REQUIRED

Chairman R. W. Pridham of the County Council of Defense announced today that following the action of the State Council of Defense in taking over the supervision of all war funds, that no solicitation of funds for war aid will be allowed in Los Angeles County unless a permit is granted by the War Donation Board of the State Council of Defense.

Mr. Pridham stated that all applications for permits in this County must be made through the Los Angeles Division and should be directed to Chairman R. W. Pridham at his temporary location at the California Liberty Fair Office in Central Park, Los Angeles.

To prevent confusion and misdirection of effort, all officials connected with any war fund or war aid work should note particularly this announcement, and should make requests as early as possible so that the matter may be determined upon by the State Council of Defense in plenty of time for the conducting of any enterprise that may be termed worthy under the War Organization.

Los Angeles Division State Council of Defense,
HAROLD JANSS,
Director of Publicity.

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918

CHANGES IN NAMES OF STREETS

Authorized by Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale by ordinance passed July 5, 1918:

Third Street to Wilson Avenue.
Second Street to California Avenue.
First Street to Lexington Drive.
Fifth Street to Harvard Street.
Elrose Avenue and Seventh Street to Elk Avenue.
Ninth Street and Oak Drive to Windsor Road.
Tenth Street to Garfield Avenue.
Sycamore Avenue to Doran Street.
Valley Boulevard to Adams Street.
Tropico Avenue to Los Feliz Road.
Damasco Court and Blanche Avenue to Maryland Avenue.
Lot A. of Witham Tract to be named Chestnut Street, being a continuation of said street.

CONVERT BONDS BEFORE NOVEMBER 9

"The holders of Liberty Bonds are not taking advantage of the opportunity today offered by the Government to exchange their first Converted Liberty Loan 4s and the Second Liberty Loan 4s for the higher 4¼ per cent Bonds" is the announcement of Robt. H. Moulton, Campaign Chairman of the Southern Calif. Liberty Loan Committee.

"Although official announcement of this privilege has been made a number of times by the Treasury Department, as yet a large number of bond holders have not taken their bonds to the bank for conversion into the higher interest bonds.

"The Government has announced that this privilege is limited to November 9th of this year, thus leaving only about two months during which this privilege still runs. No time should be lost as we are rapidly approaching the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign at which time the banks will be swamped with the detail work of the new issue. We urge that everyone give this matter immediate and prompt attention and every holder of the present 4 per cent Bonds should confer at once with his bank regarding this privilege."

Chairman Moulton further states that there could be no advantage to the holders of the present 4 per cent Bonds in not converting them, while on the other hand there is bound to be a distinct disadvantage to the man who has not converted his 4 per cent Bonds when this privilege expires. There will not only be the disadvantage of a lower interest return to those who fail to take advantage of this opportunity, but the market position of the 4 per cent Bonds is bound to be lower than the same security bearing interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent which under this Government privilege had been converted from the original issue.

In converting from the old bonds to the new higher interest rate bonds, maturity dates, callable dates, interest dates and all features in regard to taxation remain exactly the same. A small fee will be charged by the banks for this exchange. This fee is to cover shipping expense of insurance and postage to San Francisco and return. All banks announce that they have made arrangements in their offices to handle a rush of these conversions during the balance of the privilege time.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

"Pay your next year's income and profit tax with Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness," is the advice of Chairman Henry S. McKee of the Southern California Liberty Loan Committee.

"Few people today realize the advantage of buying these Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness to use as payments for their next year's taxes. Besides being a great benefit and help to the Government, there is a distinct saving advantage to the tax payer. Most people will have to pay the Government a very heavy tax about June 1919. Sound financing on the part of the Government makes it absolutely necessary that the Government shall not wait until next June to get this money, but shall get it in advance and be using it throughout the year. It is in order to accomplish just this purpose that the Government has issued what is called Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness "Tax Issue." Certificates of Indebtedness have been issued by the Treasury Department in anticipation of Liberty Loan payments and these Certificates are issued in anticipation of next year's taxes.

If any individual is going to have to pay some sum in the neighborhood of say $5000 in taxes and is today accumulating the money for that purpose, he can go to his bank and buy these Treasury Certificates from time to time in any amount from $500 up. They are issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000 and bear interest at 4 per cent per annum. As they are the direct obligation of the United States Government they become due and payable on July 15th, 1919, so that the man who has bought $5,000 of these Certificates would, instead of having his money lie idle until next June, be receiving 4 per cent on it in the meantime. When he has to pay his taxes next June he could simply use this Certificate for that purpose instead of money." Each bank has been provided with full information regarding these Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness "Tax Issue" and all individuals who are anticipating the payment of a large tax next spring are urged to get in touch with their banks at once and secure this information.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRCRAFT

Nine years ago, at Fort Meyer, Va.—just across the Potomac River from our national capital—the writer witnessed the first public flight of a man-carrying airplane that the world had ever seen, the machine being driven by Wilbur Wright, one of the now world-famous brother-inventors. That first little plane was crude and imperfect and would now, as compared with present day aircraft, be fit only for the museum or the junk pile; however, the event marked the opening of a wonderful new era. Prior to that first flight a few persons in different parts of the world had had visions of our modern airplanes, but the world's billions looked upon such persons as idle dreamers and, if the present-day work-or-fight laws had then been in force, these so-called visionaries would doubtless have been arrested as vagrants and thrown into jail or drafted into the army.

During the first five years after the original flight, airplane progress was slow and unsatisfactory but, since the great war started, development has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and accomplishments have been so great that now nothing surprises us. Recently, in New York City and in certain other parts of the country airplanes, singly and in groups of from two to twenty, have become such a familiar sight that they are hardly noticed at all, and the world reads with only passing interest of such epoch-making accomplishments as the successful establishment of new aero-postal lines here and in Europe, the recent 621 mile non-stop flight of a large group of Italian planes across the Alps to Vienna and back, and the many other wonderful achievements of aviators throughout the world. It is not difficult then for us to believe even the recent astounding announcements that soon huge airplanes, each carrying 100 or more passengers, will be darting back and forth across the Atlantic with such speed that it will be possible to eat breakfast in New York today and dinner in London tomorrow.—Stanley W. Finch.

FIELD QUARTERS ANNOUNCED FOR 40 AIR SQUADRONS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Of the 40 air squadrons, whose organization was recently authorized, 4 will be located at Houston, Tex., and 36 or a training brigade of three wings, on Long Island, N. Y. The base of this Long Island training brigade, as now planned, will be Hazelhurst Field, near Mineola. The squadrons will be quartered in groups of four on nine outlying fields.

These squadrons are to serve under field conditions, simulating as nearly as practical the conditions behind the lines in France. They will train as organizations, and it is hoped to furnish them completely with personnel and equipment, so that when they have finished their training in the brigade, very little additional training will be required before they take their places on the front. This will also enable them to be sent to Europe in complete squadrons instead of detachments as heretofore.

The outlying fields on Long Island, which will be used for the new enlarged training operations, will be Brindley Field, at Commack; Lufbery Field, at Wantaugh; Mitchel Field, at Mineola; and Henry J. Damm Field, near Babylon. Five more will be occupied eventually.

SPECIAL HIGH SCHOOL COMMERCIAL COURSES

Thorough short-term courses in bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, and civil service.

Residents of Glendale, Eagle Rock, La Canada, Sunland and other parts of this community may now equip themselves for a business, secretarial, or civil service career at the Glendale Union High School. This applies also to the present seniors of the school.

The tremendous drain upon the man power of the Nation caused by the Great War is making an unprecedented dearth of bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks. Essential business should be kept to its maximum producing capacity. Many women will see a patriotic duty in preparing for active service in the business world. The wives of men within the draft may in addition foresee a golden opportunity in equipping for a pleasant and independent livelihood.

One-year and two-year courses in bookkeeping and in shorthand and typewriting have been arranged. These courses may include penmanship, business arithmetic, word study, business English, correspondence, commercial and parliamentary law, and other subjects. The courses are thorough and extensive. The teachers have been selected with especial care from different parts of the United States and are pre-eminently fitted for their work.

If your conditions will not permit of full-day attendance, it may be possible to arrange your schedule upon a half-day basis. The classes start Tuesday, September 10, and arrangements for this work should be made at once.

THE "OVER SEVENTIES"

The "Over 70" picnic at Sycamore Park last Saturday was largely attended and was truly a representative body, not of "has beens" or "down and outs," but a living, vital force of men and women who had helped make history in nearly every state in the Union and were here today lined up in adding a paragraph in California history. Other items in this history have been contributed in the past years as they rushed by, for many of those in the audience had come to the state, and this part of the state, some 50 or more years ago, and stringing along in installments from those early dates until now.

While it was advertised as a gathering for those "over 70," there were many there over that figure and a host under, but age limit was not called except to get the number inside of certain prescribed zones. A few were there who had crossed century line, between 90 and 100 the ranks were not numerous, but from 80 to 90 the number rapidly increased, while from 70 to 80 the increase was in rapid ratio. It would be very difficult to find a better looking, better dressed, better behaved body of equal numbers anywhere.

Speech, song, conversation and desire to be sociable were everywhere manifest and the display of eatables that loaded the tables suggested the thought that the watchful Hoover machine had slipped a cog" for this occasion.

Glendale was fairly well represented. Ezra F. Parker took his father, Samuel Parker, and Father Ogden, nearly the same age, Ogden being four days the older, but both crowding down on the 90 line, born in 1831. Others were there from our city, Mr. Patterson, who came here in an early day and close on the 90 line. Rev. C. R. Norton was there also but not yet in the 80 to 90 class. The day was fine, the occasion in every way enjoyable, truly California-ish.

NEW PLAN FOR TRAINING FLYERS

The War Department authorizes the following:

In connection with the development of the new plan of the Air Service for thorough training of our flyers before they are sent overseas, experienced flying officers are being returned from abroad to act as special instructors in the more advanced courses of aviation training.

Recent practice in elemental training now gives the candidate more time in the air with his instructor than heretofore. The new plan is known as the Gosport system or "All Thru," as it is popularly called here, and insures closer contact between the cadet and the instructor.

When the cadets arrive at a flying field from the ground school, where they have learned much of the theory of flight, engine control and repair, radio, signaling, and other kindred subjects, several of them are assigned to an instructor who stays with them until they have qualified in elemental flying. They are then sent to the special schools for final work and training in their particular line, as pursuit, reconnoissance, artillery control, or bombing pilots. The old practice of giving a cadet so much time in the air under instruction and then turning him loose for his first solo flight, in a "sink or swim" fashion, is being discontinued and what is believed to be a more safe and sane system is being adopted.

WHERE YOU GET ACTION

If you want to sell your property, come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want to trade your property come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want to rent your house to good tenants come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want insurance at the right price come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want money and can give good security come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want anything in the real estate line come to headquarters, where you will get action. H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand Blvd. Glendale 853 or Black 266. 307t6

The French War Department has officially adopted the American Red Cross surgical dressing for use in all French Hospitals, according to a cablegram from Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner to France.

Think what the spectacle of cheerful giving means to the enemy.
BUY THRIFT STAMPS.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair except cloudy or foggy tonight and in the early morning. Westerly winds.

CASH

MUST ACCOMPANY ALL LINER NOTICES, UNLESS THEY ARE FROM MERCHANTS AND OTHERS HAVING REGULAR MONTHLY ACCOUNTS WITH THE EVENING NEWS.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Gas range. Call after 10 o'clock Monday at 145 S. Central Ave. 5tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—Upright piano with exceptional tone quality. Mahogany case. Glendale 437-R. 5t6

FOR SALE—Barred Rock and buff Leghorn pullets, also hens; fine New Zealand does, one bred; also hutch. 1519 W. Third St. 4t4

FOR SALE—Thirty used shovels good condition, sixty cents each. Fifteen picks, fifty cents each. Seventy dollar roll top desk and chair almost new, thirty-five dollars. 201 E. Palmer avenue. Glendale 1294-J. 4t3*

FOR SALE—Tomatoes fresh from my own vines, any quantity. Siple's Grocery, 1501 Sycamore avenue, Glendale 782. 3tf

FOR SALE—Intensive Poultry ranch, 21 yards, houses, 10 incubators and cellar, brooder house, pigeon and rabbit houses and hutches, automatic feed and water, grain bins, etc., garden, pipe and other tools. Block from car and school in Casa Verdugo. Cole & Damerell, 343 Brand boulevard, Glendale. 3t6*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5-room bungalow on double lot on Arden Ave. Worth $3000. Will exchange for one or more good clear lots. Have also a modern 7-room house on fine paved street, lot 75x300, completely furnished. Lot is equipped to handle 1000 chickens and has fine fruit and ornamental trees, lawns front and back. Either of these properties will be sold at a sacrifice for cash or on easy terms, or exchanged for good income apatrment property. W. S. Rattray, 1003 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Main 1448. 3tf

FOR SALE—1209 Chestnut street, 90 feet west of Brand, lot 50 by 175 with house of 3 rooms, bath, screen porch and garage. Cheap and easy payments. J. Roman, 1303 West Seventh street, Glendale. 268tf

FOR SALE, PEACHES—Fresh from the orchard, 50c a box and up. Phone Blue 72. 300tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—3-room bungalow and 3 and 4 room apartments, furnished. 4 rooms unfurnished, good chicken yard, $10 per month. Phone Glendale 73-J. Call at 424 Broadway. 5t3

FOR SALE—Big hayrack load of wood, delivered $5. Tel. Gl. 408 or 884. Apply 431 Brand. 6tf

FOR SALE—1916 Henderson, A-1 condition, fully equipped, a bargain. 1006 W. 9th St. 6t3*

FOR SALE—1 good cook stove, 1 airtight heater, 1 gas plate and oven, 3 chairs. Phone Gl. 99-M. 6t1*

FOR SALE—Gentleman's traveling bag, genuine leather. Call Gl. 1347-J. 6tf

FOR RENT—4-room flat nicely furnished. Inquire at 513 Jackson St. Telephone Glendale 527-J. 4t3

ECONOMIZE—We still have a few Cinderella Electric Irons at $3.50 each, heating element guaranteed forever. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 541 W. Broadway, Glendale. Tel. Gl. 240-J, Home 3003. 6tf

FOR RENT—Small furnished house, 1512 Hawthorne. Key at 1510 Hawthorne. 4t6*

FOR RENT—Cozy cottage close to car line, 3 rooms and bath, fine for one or two persons. Partly furnished. See owner, 118 S. Maryland Ave. 305tf

FOR RENT—To large family, 8 rooms and bath, good repair, nice yard, etc. See owner, 118 S. Maryland. 305tf

FOR RENT—Electric vacuum cleaner $1 per day if delivered, 80c if called for. 1305 Hawthorne St. Tel. 1047-W. 299tf

FOR RENT—First class furnished apartments, suitable for 2, 3, or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 417 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 219tf

FOR RENT—1209 Chestnut street, 3 rooms with bath, screen porch, garage. $12.00. J. Roman, 1303 West Seventh street, Glendale. 268tf

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

WANTED

LADY ALONE will share home with lady or man and wife. Tel. Gl. 1521-R 5tf

WANTED—Room and board for lady with small child. Address 509 S. Jackson street. 6t1*

WANTED—Woman for cooking and housework. No washing. Go home nights. Phone Blue 117. 6tf

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DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Residence, 1641 Stocker St., Glendale. Home: Call L. A. 60866, ask for Glendale 1019; Sunset, Glendale 1019.
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Hours, 10-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m.

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Racine Tires
The Best Tires on the market today
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421 SOUTH BRAND
RED 83, SUNSET 679

WANTED—Meals in private family by two or three Glendale teachers. Box V, Glendale News, Cal. 6t2

WANTED—A lady wishes to rent a small sleeping room with or without kitchenette or cooking privilege. Close in. Address Box B, Glendale News. 6t1

WOMAN EMPLOYED WILL GIVE RENT of 4 rooms free to couple for board or will share house with party. References. Address Glendale News, Box A. 5tf

WANTED—Girls. Pleasant work, good wages. Glendale Laundry. 5tf

WANTED—At once, furniture, rugs, enough for 8 rooms, will buy single piece or complete home and pay spot cash. Phone 65412 L. A. day or evenings. 236tf

TEAMING by day or contract. Tel. daytime Gl. 408; evenings, 884. 293tf

FOR PAINTING, tinting and paper hanging call Glendale 919-R. 296tf

WANTED—A good cook, Mrs. L. W. Bosserman, 814 S. Central Ave. 302tf

WANTED TO BUY PIANO—$125 cash. Write Box 51, Glendale News, giving description. 307t6*

WANTED—Man or boy with good judgment to drive Ford delivery, and general worker. Bosserman Hardware Co. 307tf

WANTED—Hose users to know I carry the best in both price and quality. See it at McPeek's plumbing store, 1210 Broadway. 201tf

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206tf

WANTED—Furniture or household supplies, tools or anything salable at highest spot-cash price. Phone Glendale 20-W. 294tf

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TONIGHT

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Dorothy Phillips

—IN—

The Mortgaged Wife

Also Bruce's Wonder Outdoor Scenes.

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Two evening shows, 7 and 8:45

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CERTIFIED MILK

We deliver Certified and Pasteurized Milk in Glendale

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GLENDALE MAIL SCHEDULE

Incoming Mails—

6:45 a. m.
12:50 p. m.
2:20 p. m.

Outgoing Mails—

8:30 a. m.
1:05 p. m.
6:30 p. m.

Postoffice open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Personals

Miss Alice McCoy of 127 East Third street will teach in Burbank again this year. School opens Tuesday.

Dr. A. L. Bryant and family, who have resided for a number of years at 421 South Jackson street, have removed to a most comfortable bungalow on North Maryland street.

Miss Leota Snyder, who has been teaching in Arizona for the past two years, has accepted a position in the Lancaster schools. As her family has removed to that place, the change will be very pleasant for her.

Mr. Brown of the Sierra Beverage Company, this city, is now at Vancouver with the Canadian Engineers, according to the reports of his partner, Mr. Henry. He expects to be sent east with his Company in about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Page of 432 Broadway had the pleasure of entertaining for the week end a soldier boy and old friend from the State of Washington in Corporal Harry F. Barney of Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, at Camp Kearny.

Messrs. and Mesdames A. A. Barton, J. R. Wernette, R. A. Puffer, H. B. Howeth and their respective families, motored to Balboa Sunday and were entertained for the day by Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Ayars of this city who are enjoying a two weeks' vacation there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ecklebarger of Verdugo road recently entertained Mr. Ecklebarger's cousin, Mentzer Whitehead of Goshen, Ind. Mr. Whitehead is in service Balloon Co. 66, Arcadia. The boys all surely appreciate a few hours' leave from camp.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reed of Peoria county, Illinois, who have been spending their honeymoon visiting Mr. Reed's sister, Mrs. A. D. McCoy of 127 East Third street, the past two months, left last week for their home. Mr. Reed has purchased a farm in Peoria county and will reside there.

Messrs. Douglas and Halloway of the Diando Company are now serving Uncle Sam or getting ready to do so. Mr. Halloway is enrolled under the Merchant Marine and is still in Los Angeles, where he will remain for thirty days longer. Mr. Douglas is in training with the Tank Corps at Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jones and daughter Ruth, of 238 Dayton court, returned Sunday from Tehachepi, after an extended visit with Mrs. Roy Wiggins, Mrs. Jones and Ruth spending the month of August and Mr. Jones joining them the past two weeks for his vacation. Mrs. Wiggins will be remembered as Miss Lavina Banker of Glendale.

As the year books for the Tuesday Afternoon Club are nearly ready for the printer, any one wishing to become a member and have her name placed in the year book may do so by sending in her application, together with the admission fee of five dollars and six months' dues of two dollars before Wednesday, September 11, to the president, Mrs. W. W. Ramsay, or the secretary, Mrs. H. S. Duffield.

Mrs. W. W. McElroy, accompanied by her house guest, Miss Powell of Chicago, has been enjoying a number of pleasant outings which included a week at Catalina, a short stay at Long Beach and the week end at Balboa Beach. Mr. McElroy joined the party at the last named place. Mrs. McElroy and Miss Powell were luncheon guests Friday of Mrs. E. D. M. Jenkins of Chicago, who is staying in Los Angeles at present. The ladies enjoyed the matinee at the Belasco in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovendale of Salt Lake City were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Don Erskine of Salt Lake City last week. They left home about July 1st in a well-equipped auto with the intention of seeing as much of the western country as possible. They have been north, covering the Pacific coast pretty thoroughly and are now en route for home. They were former residents of Los Angeles and Mrs. Lovendale still prefers the Angel City, but business considerations will probably keep them in Salt Lake City, whither they are now bound.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Toll and children, of Kenneth road, and Mrs. W. P. Thompson and children, of Grand View, seem glad to be at home in spite of the good time they had together in the mountains above the Tioga road, near the eastern exit of the Yosemite Valley on the big estate owned by L. C. Brand, uncle of Mrs. Thompson. Part of the time they camped and part of the time they were entertained in his Lodge, and they describe him as a prince of a host. During their stay they visited the eastern end of the Yosemite, which is somewhat off the beaten track of tourists. They also went to Tenaya Lake where they say a delightful camp is being maintained by the Desmond people.

C. E. Burket spent the past week in Santa Barbara. On the return trip he was accompanied by the Rev. Hughes and son Noel of Santa Barbara, who spent Friday and Saturday at the Burket home. Mr. and Mrs. Burket also entertained their cousin, Wallace B. Allen of Chula Vista, several days recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John Horsch of Long Beach, former residents of Glendale, were visitors in the city Sunday, comnig up to attend the special services at the Presbyterian church. While returning from an auto trip to San Francisco this summer, Mrs. Horsch was so unfortunate as to fall, sustaining injuries which kept her confined at home for some time.

Will C. Laughlin of 301 North Maryland, after a three weeks' visit with his family in this city, returned Saturday to Mexico, where he is obliged to be most of the time looking after mining interests. He reports that conditions for Americans are improving, that the showing made by our army on the battlefields of Europe is making a salutary impression on the belligerent Mexicans.

RED CROSS BENEFIT TOUR

Dr. Henry R. Harrower of this city will motor to Fresno next Sunday, starting early in the morning. He says he will be glad to take two or three passengers, collecting the usual fee, which he will donate to the Red Cross. Any Glendale citizens who have occasion to go to Fresno will do well to take advantage of this chance to travel in good company and to benefit the Red Cross.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERTS ENTERTAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Roberts of West Seventh street entertained a few friends at dinner Saturday night by way of making them acquainted with their new home. The table, which was exceedingly pretty in all its appointments, was centered with pink and white carnations and asparagus fern, a floral note repeated in the decoration of the place cards. The guest list included Messrs. and Mesdames A. W. Tower, E. U. Emery, H. H. Martin, H. D. Goss and C. W McFadden. Following the dinner, the party drove to Venice where the balance of the evening was spent

TAKING CARE OF CROP

The shortage in help owing to war conditions and also to the departure of local Japanese to the grape picking in the North, compelled R. W. Meeker of the "Meeker Ranch" on East Colorado boulevard to appeal to Mr. Howe of the High School for help to pick his fast-ripening Valencias. They will try to get the work done the early part of this week in order to interfere as little as possible with school duties. Mr. Meeker will also employ "farmerettes" to some extent, Miss Ruby Stone of Glendale and Miss Constance Veder of Los Angeles volunteering to help in the emergency.

Later five acres of tomatoes will have to be taken care of and it may be that the maids and matrons will be drafted to save the crop. The Government lays much stress on the fact that the winning of the war depends as much on the workers at home as on the fighters abroad.

ADVENTIST CHURCH SCHOOL

Plans for the systematiac support of the Glendale Sventh-day Adventist parochial school were explained at the Seventh-day Adventist church, Third and Isabel streets, at the regular Sabbath service last Saturday morning, when Dr. C. A. Burrows, chairman of the church school board, and Edler R. W. Munson told the members present of the needs of the school, and the importance of adequate support.

Dr. Burrows said that because of increased living expenses, making necessary larger teachers' salaries, it will cost $350 more this year to operate the school than last year. He said that beside this, $75 is needed for school room supplies, including charts and a new dictionary.

Both Dr. Burrows and Elder Munson made it clear that they have no criticism whatever of the public schools, and that the reason Seventh-day Adventists are conducting their own schools is because they want their children to have a Christian education. "I hope no one will get the idea that we are disparaging the public schools," said Elder Munson. In the matter of literacy, he added. the United States stands at the top of the ladder. "I was a public school teacher before I became a minister," he continued. "The public schools are efficient, and have been a great blessing to the people of our land."

Pointing to the Stars and Stripes above the rostrum behind him, he said, "While standing by this flag as loyally as any one else, we believe we should have the privilege of conducting our own private schools to give our children the benefit of religious training, and to fit them to enter into the great missionary work in which we are engaged." It may be mentioned that Seventh-day Adventists have one minister, missionary, Bible worker or other church laborer for every twelve members of the denomination.

"I have had five children, and every one of them has attended the church schools," continued Elder Munson. "I believe that the salvation of our children depends very largely, under God, upon the Bible training they receive in our church schools."

RED CROSS EVENTS

Sept. 20 and 21—Community Harvest Festival.

Persons planning Red Cross entertainments are requested to have dates reserved by telephoning Mrs. Mabel Franklin Ocker, chairman of Bureau of Entertainments. Glendale 918-J.

4000 MILES BY AUTO

(Continued from Page 1)

ing around the northern end of Salt Lake instead of going to Salt Lake City, which they avoided because of the bad condition of intervening roads. It was good preparation for what followed when they entered Nevada, where they encountered the worst roads on their entire trip and also found the condition of the country the poorest they had seen. There were no improved roads, partly on account of the character of the soil and partly because it is so thinly settled. Twenty-two per cent of the land in Nevada, they say, is owned by settlers, the other 78 per cent by Uncle Sam, so until Nevada gets help from the national government she will have to do without good roads. From Snowville, Nevada, to Battle Mountain the roads are almost impassable, say the Petersons.

Their next objective was Tahoe and from that point on they had good roads. At all the tourist resorts they visited in their travels patronage was about normal except in the Yellowstone, for the reasons mentioned. They found business lively in Seattle and Tacoma, but in other cities business conditions seemed to be about the same as in Southern California. The inland towns however have lost heavily in population, in some cases fifteen to twenty-five per cent on account of the drafting of men for war and emigration of whole families to ship-building centers. Everywhere they went they saw deserted homes, particularly in Oregon.

One of the discoveries of their tour which made a very favorable impression was the pains which many cities are taking to attract auto tourists and make them feel at home and inclined to remain. Such towns have established public camping grounds where in many instances free light is furnished, free water, free stoves and sometimes free fuel. Such was the case in Sacramento, which has an exceptionally fine public camp which they found occupied by hundreds of people. It is equipped with shower baths for the autoists and also for the autos, so they can start away with a clean bill of health all around. At Roseburg, Oregon, free electric stoves were provided with a nickel-in-the-slot arrangement to secure the electric fuel.

Pleasant incidents of the tour were their meetings with other travelers from all parts of the United States. One party of Bostonians consisting of parents and children had been on the road since April and was making a six months' sightseeing trip. They had traveled to the Pacific by the Southern route and when the Petersons met them were traversing the northern states on their way home. Everywhere they saw evidence of the growing popularity of this method of seeing the country, and they declare the only way to view it properly is by auto travel.

A log of their trip was rigidly kept so they know by actual record just where they went, how long they stayed, what they spent, and this log is an interesting document. It shows that the expense of this sort of traveling is not nearly so great as many people imagine. The account includes all food bought, meals, lodgings and car expense of every sort. They declare they lived comfortably and did not stint themselves in any way. The highest price paid for gasoline was 47½ cents, and the average price was about 35c per gallon. In Oregon, owing to the wear and tear of stony roads, they were forced to buy two extra tires, which are included in the expense account. Yet when all is footed up, the cost per capita of the six weeks' trip for the four persons, amounts to something less than $100. Considering the pleasure and comfort they had, and the amount of territory they covered, they consider it an excellent investment.

From Sacramento they came south through the San Joaquin Valley to the Peterson ranch at Porterville, making the drive of 247 miles in one day, the biggest mileage they made at any time during the tour.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL

No. 39784

In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alice Dickey, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the petition of James Miller Forgey for the Probate of Will of Alice Dickey, Deceased, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary thereon to James Miller Forgey, will be heard at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 30th day of September, 1918, at the Court Room of Department 2 of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Dated September 4, 1918.

H. J. LELANDE,
Clerk.
By H. C. LICHTENBERGER,
Deputy.

EVANS, ABBOTT & PEARCE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

4t10

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HAVE YOUR HAT CLEANED AND BLOCKED, 75c AND UP.

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SCHOOL BOOKS

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YOUR War Savings Pledge

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—Are you keeping yours?

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Pulliam Undertaking Co.

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There's Value in Cancelled Checks

Pay a bill by check and there is no argument against the evidence that checks holds when it is returned to you cancelled.

A checking account at this bank is an insurance against double payment of bills, furnishing a clear and convenient record of your transaction. Furthermore, it prevents the squandering of change and adds an appreciable degree of character to your dealings.

We are here to serve the people of this vicinity and welcome the individual, instead of the size of the account.

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BOULEVARD BRANCH

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TRY NEWS ADS FOR RESULTS

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE

SACRAMENTO—The 50 employes of the capitol buildings and grounds department at the state capital claim the "100 per cent American" banner for their purchases in the first three Liberty Loans. They also claim to be far ahead of any other department in their subscriptions on percentage of their salaries. The wage average for the 50 men is $1224 per year, and of this salary the total Liberty Loan subscriptions average $21.50 to the $100 of pay.

LOS ANGELES—Any fish today—or tomorrow, or any day this year? While fish dealers cry of a shortage, and fishermen tell how long they are, 2,400,000 cans of California yellowtail, representing a vast new war industry, is in the process of defeating the Kaiser, by alleviating what might be a food shortage. The yellowtail was introduced to the canning industry this year when it became apparent that the supply of tuna would not be as large as last year.

SACRAMENTO—He was out for a good time, but his celebration threatened to get the best of him so he telephoned the police. "Send a patrol wagon to the Colusa bar," was what Segeant Higgins heard over the phone, "there's a big fellow here that's going to get into trouble. He thinks he's the hardest egg that ever came from Petaluma. You'd better lock him up." "Who's talking?" asked the sergeant. "Jack Davis," came the answer. "And who's the man you want arrested?" "Jack Davis." His request was granted.

LOS ANGELES— All the way from Java—the land of the coffee bean—to fight for his own land, came David Lee Narver. He registered for the selective service by mail from Singapore. According to Narver, the natives of Java and surrounding islands don't know there is a war going on.

SACRAMENTO—The Catholic Colonization Society of the U. S. A., with headquarters in Chicago, is planning to bring a large number of settlers to the farming lands of this vicinity. In a letter to Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury information is asked as to available areas. This society does business with those of other than the Catholic faith, and the letter states that the decision to start local colonies has been made as the result of large numbers of queries concerning California lands.

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco celebrates War Savings Day and Admission Day. The street parade, which brought many to the business district, also brought a bevy of pretty maidens who immediately found the financial range of the populace and laid down a barrage of War Savings Stamps. The day was declared War Savings Day by order of Governor Stephens, who urges everyone to make a special effort on this day to "go the limit."

SACRAMENTO—The wealth of the state of California has been increased millions of dollars in the last eleven years through the efforts of Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury. Since 1907 Kingsbury has succeeded in securing titles to more than 350,000 acres of land never before covered by the assessment rolls of the state. About 100,000 acres is still pending government settlement. Clear lists embracing 18,866.90 acres have just been received from Washington, conveying to the state lands in central and coast counties. Additional small parcels in Los Angeles and El Centro counties were also conveyed at the same time. This land is deeded to the state to make up for school lands, the title to which could not be given the commonwealth because they fell within military, lighthouse, Indian and other reservations or were included in old Spanish grants, fractional sections, forest reserves, etc. The land given to California is valued at from $5 to $150 or more an acre. Some of it has been occupied by bona fide homesteaders for as much as 40 years, who will now be able to secure clear titles. None of the land was taxed prior to its deeding over to the state. At one period Survyor General Kingsbury spent 18 montsh in Washington, D. C., in conference there on land adjustments.

TOKIO—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, having considered the gravity of the rice situation caused by high prices, signified their intention of making a donation of 3,000,000 Yen to aid the poor who are suffering.

TOKIO—A movement is under way in Yokohama to establish a motor transporting company with the object of transporting freight to and from Tokio. It is estimated that there are about 1,000 cars in Yokohama used for freight traffic, but owing to the increase of factories, these are not sufficient to transport the increase of materials. The capital of the new company is reported to be 1,000,000 Yen.

SACRAMENTO—The state bar examination for the Third District Court of Appeals will be held here October 1. The ranks of attorneys have been depleted by the war to such an extent that but a small class is anticipated.

SACRAMENTO—Land speculators, some of whom purchased state school lands many years ago at $1.25 an acre, paying only 25 cents down and nothing more until forced to do so by the Lyons bill, have been compelled to contribute $51,000 in interest alone, according to figures compiled in the office of the state surveyor general. The benefits to the state school fund of the legislation compelling the payment of such land accounts on penalty of reversion of title to the state, will be more than $200,000, it is estimated. About 81,500 acres has already gone back to the state upon the falure of the purchasers to pay up within the time limit. The land after appraisal is being sold to bona fide settlers in tracts as large as 320 acres. The money being received from these sources is immediately available for investment for the benefit of the public schools.

LOS ANGELES—Today is Mothers' Day, Heroes' Day and Admission Day in this city, as the result of the proclamation issued by Mayor Woodman recently. A monster meeting is scheduled for this afternoon at Exposition Park, where many thousands are expected to congregate.

LOS ANGELES—Seventeen pretty girls, the pick of the Los Angeles Normal School, have been selected by the Federal Immigration Service of this city to teach school in the Hawaiian Islands during the coming year. They have received identification cards and have registered preparatory to taking the trip. The selection was the result of the visit to Los Angeles of the Hawaiian School Board recently in search of attractive young women to have charge of native children in the Hawaiian public schools. Hawaiian children, the Board stated, were lovers of beauty and are quick to imitate the way of the attractive American school "marm." Except for one detail the young women were enthusiastic over the preparations for the journey. That detail was that they had to produce photographs showing their hair worn high on their head, so as to give a complete outline of the ears.

CEREAL HISTORY FOR CROP YEAR OF 1917

July 1 is the inventory date for American grain crops. The Grain Corporation, as the cereal agency of the Food Administration, commenced its operation September 4, 1917, and therefore operated practically ten months of the crop year ending July 1, 1918. The Food Administrator has well indicated as the ideal of the American Authorities as to food, that we were "Sitting at a common table with our Allies, and would divide with them our wheat loaf."

Have we done so?

A survey by the Department of Agriculture of the amount of wheat and wheat flour on farms and in commercial channels July 1, 1918, indicates a lower reserve than ever recorded in America—8,000,000 bushels on the farms, and a total of approximately 30,000,000 bushels from the old crop, outside of flour stocks in the hands of dealers. This total supply would equal the normal consumption in America for not over twenty days, yet the distribution of that inadequate reserve has apparently been spread so evenly that there are no points in the United States of great scarcity of wheat flour.

Home consumption is very difficult to check exactly. A close estimate of the flour production of all American mills for the crop year indicates a total grind of 521,000,000 bushels. From the resulting quantity of flour there was exported as flour apparently the product of 108,000,000 bushels, leaving as the apparent home consumption of flour not more than the product of 413,000,000, or apparently at the rate of 3.93 per capita, against a pre-war five year average of 5.3 per capita.

Now, as to the sharing with our Allies. An analysis of farm marketing and of milling production would indicate that the wheat crop of 650,000,000 bushels was possibly somewhat over-estimated. On our pre-war consumption, bread and seed at home would have exhausted this entire quantity; therefore, our contribution to our Allies for the year may well be esteemed the savings of the American people for that very definite purpose. Our total exports of wheat and flour for the crop year have amounted to 140,000,000 bushels, while our imports of Canadian and Australian wheat during that period have amounted to 29,000,000 bushels; so that the net contribution from our American crop has been over 110,000,000 bushels—clearly the sacrifice of our own table.

The most striking phase of this sacrifice of our own table, was a pledge by hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars on March 29th that they would use no wheat in any form until September 1st—a pledge which required the greatest effort on their parts, and besides a substantial saving in actual wheat products, furnished the inspiration for hundreds of thousands of American homes to follow. On July 28th the Food Administrator cabled from London that the Allied food position had so improved as the result of the past year's sacrifice and substitution, and largely because of America's unexpectedly large contribution, that he would, on August 1st, release from this No-Wheat Pledge these patriotic hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars.

The cereal year has shown a great development of the milling of other cereals to supply our own substitute needs, the necessity of which is evidenced by the wheat saving above, and also to provide additional cereal exports to our Allies. The loyal and instant response of the American people to the appeal of the Food Administrator to use flour and meal made of corn and barley, and the fact that no fair price basis was maintained in rye, led for a short period to prices for these cereal products higher than those for wheat flour; but the natural relative weight of these other crops has since corrected this price relation. Since much farm sowing was done while the artificial price relations of other grains was in effect, it is a fair conclusion that the American farmer would sow wheat as a recognition of his contribution to the national wheat-saving campaign, at the same time that the consumer would, if necessary, pay higher prices for other than wheat flour, and save that wheat flour for our Allies, both of which features are most inspiring indications of the patriotic temper of our people.

The exports for the cereal year of various cereals and cereal products, and a comparison with the figures of the preceding year, and of the average of three years prrior to 1917, carries an interesting story of the development of cereal milling, other than wheat, and the additional contributions which America has been able to make in these cereals. (Read the Exports table, page 23.)

The scanty supply of wheat available last year necessitated a more rigid control of distribution, in addition to the substitution and saving made by the American people, in order to make that wheat supply go around.

It was necessary, therefore, to undertake the final direction of every car of wheat and designate to which mill it should go in an effort to operate each mill in a fair relation to other mills. With the harvest of 1918, the wheat supply will be sufficiently enlarged so that such rigid supervision is not necessary, and there is given back to the trade a larger field of initiative, in which individual judgment can be used, within certain limitations of flour toll, to reflect relative qualities, relative markets and relative advantages or disadvantages in milling and merchandising; such influences as ordinarily operate in the trade.

Customarily, food prices and food distribution respond to the law of supply and demand; but when the war breaks the current of supply, and when the war creates an abnormal demand, prices and distribution are not created by the normal and fair play of such influences, and a just government must take cognizance of the changed conditions in food—the one vital necessity of every people. The balance must be held fairly between the producer and the consumer, both deprived of the protection of supply and demand influences.

It is undoubtedly in the national interest that a wheat price should be attractive enough to stimulate the naional acreage; but there arrives a point at which unnatural stimulation of the wheat crop may rob the necessary acreage to other grains and jeopardize the fodder supply necessary to maintain the meat reserve of the nation. The question of the price at which such a balance is reached will always be fairly argued, but the acreage which the fair price basis of 1917-18 induced in wheat was amply sufficient, with normal crop production, to assure the national reserve supply and yet not jeopardize the acreage of other necessary grains.

We must keep in mind, also, that it is fair evidence as to growing costs and production attraction to study the record of other wheat-growing countries.

Australia has an accumulated surplus from several crops, totaling very probably 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, and the Commonwealth would be glad to place the surplus at a price of about $1.35 f. o. b. their ports, netting the Australian farmer not over $1.10 to $1.20, at which price their wheat production has been greatly enlarged.

Argentine has a greatly enlarged acreage, stimulated by a wheat price ruling recently at about $1.75 f. o. b. their ports, netting their grower $1.55 to $1.65 per bushel, and no guarantee of its continuance.

Ocean carriers are needed for troops and supplies, and operated by Government control, and not by commercial freight attraction, or the very large premium in American wheat prices could not be commercially justified. The Grain Corporation fair price basis reflects at about $2.40 f. o. m. Atlantic seaports, and even in the Inter-Mountain Country a minimum of $2.00 at country stations is maintained.

The railroad congestion which developed in the winter of 1917-18 must be avoided at all costs. Ports must not be congested until their wharves are practically idle; ocean carriers vital for troops and troop supplies must not spend days and weeks in ports awaiting arrivals of their cargo, or lacking coal to fuel their engines. Port labor becomes increasingly scarce as the depletion of man-power from commerce to serve the ends of war continues. Bulk grain loads with a minimum of labor strain, relieves cars faster, and loads steamers in shorter time; but the soundness of an economic policy that exports manufactured goods instead of raw materials is unquestioned, up to the point where such a policy jeopardizes overseas service. The extraordinary contribution of manufactured cereals produced a congestion in Allied ports and in steamer service, and the most intelligent study must be made to relieve this congestion and develop a proper policy. The Food Administration is making such a study here and abroad, and hopes, in co-operation with proper railroad administration, to relieve the present congestion, and avoid congestion here and abroad for the future.

It is not now, and never has been, the intention of the Food Administration to interfere with the price or distribution of any commodity, unless it shall be rendered imperative to minimize the suffering at home or among our Allies. It is further the desire of the Food Administration to return to normal marketing distribution, and allow free play of initiative and enterprise through the regular trade channels, so far as the food supply and war conditions will permit.

LANDING FIELDS FOR AIR PILOTS

The War Department authorizes the following:

A chain of landing fields for the accommodation of air pilots is being steadily built across the continent. In a few States they already await the flyers at intervals of 100 miles.

When completed, these well-marked, safe landings will be to air pilots like water tanks to transcontinental locomotive engineers, or harbors to mariners. Besides oil and gas, the majority of the fields will supply to the pilots shelter and limited machine-shop facilities, maps, charts, and barometer and thermometer ratings. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, Georgia, Texas, and California have already established lines of such landing fields. Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, New Mexico and Nebraska will soon be equipped.

The value of permanent landing fields sufficiently close together to establish well-defined air routes across country was early established in the development of training United States flyers, and hereafter will no doubt enter largely into the location of future training fields. Flying by compass has since become an established practice, but landing fields, like beacon lights, help the pilot to pick his course, even though he has his compass. Most of the landings today are on Army fields, but local boards of trade, chambers of commerce and business men's associations in rival cities and towns have begun to compete for the location of sites.

Reports to the Division of Military Aeronautics from field officers indicate that this movement, like that which started good roads, is steadily gaining momentum, and it is confidently predicted that before another year has elapsed any aviator with an ordinary powered plane will be able to make a transcontinental flight without difficulty or inconvenience.

THE ARMY LEMON DROP

Lemon drops are so popular in the Army that considerable difficulty has been experienced by the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps in obtaining the quantity and quality desired. About 200,000 pounds of lemon drops are used each month at the present time, constituting about 15 per cent of the amount of candy furnished to the Army.

At the beginning of the war it was found that most of the lemon drops being manufactured for the commercial market were not adaptable for use in the Army. Most of these lemon drops were made of glucose and inferior and imitation fruit flavors.

The lemon drops now being supplied to the Army are made of pure granulated sugar and are flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon. It is found that an extra sour lemon drop is the favorite with the soldiers. The product made from the formula used has the thirst-quenching quality of lemonade.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD FISHING FLEETS

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

In order to greatly increase the production of salt-water fish and to make up for the loss in vessels and small producing units which American fisheries have suffered through the war and particularly by naval drafts, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the request of the United States Food Administration, will begin immediately the construction of a fleet of 75 deep-sea trawlers of the most modern type. These vessels, through arrangements with the fishing industry, will be put into operation early in 1919 on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Heavy increases in the annual production of haddock, small cod, flatfish, and other salt-water varieties will result, enabling carloads to enter all the interior markets of the country every week in the year. Stable prices will be maintained at low levels. The addition of the large catches of this fleet to the total fish supply of the Nation will effect a general lowering of prices on practically all varieties of both salt-water and fresh-water fish.

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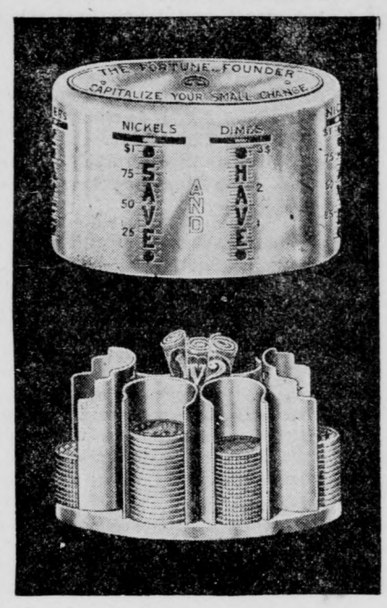

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6:45am	9:31am	12:51pm	4:11pm	6:50pm	11:20pm
7:05am	9:51am	1:11pm	4:31pm	7:10pm	11:50pm
†7:20am	10:11am	1:31pm	4:50pm	7:30pm	12:20am
7:35am	10:31am	1:51pm	5:05pm	7:50pm	
7:50am	10:51am	2:11pm	5:20pm	8:20pm	
8:05am	11:11am	2:31pm	5:35pm	8:50pm	
8:20am	11:31am	2:51pm	5:50pm	9:20pm	

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